

Island Notes.

KOHALA, HAWAII, Dec. 5.

The obstreperous Portuguese at the Star Mill have, at last, decided that there is nothing gained by attempting to bull-doze Manager Ewert, and have gone to work sadder, but wiser. It is well that the question is settled, as many turbulent spirits will now become more meek, and not try dodging responsibilities.

Mr. S. G. Wilder is about town. In fact, since his last purchase, he is scattered all over the town.

We hear that Mr. Hayselden has severed his connection with the Mabukona store.

At this writing, the heavens are pouring rain alike upon the just (meaning us) and the unjust; and if the good work will continue long enough to give us a flume full, we will be thankful.

The old firm of J. Wight & Co. is no more. Messrs. Wilder & Co. having absorbed it. We learn that Mr. H. P. Wood is to be general manager, which means a policy with a strict eye to business, will be inaugurated. Now if the new concern will put on a line of vessels to the Coast, and take our sugars direct, they will ensure success, but the planters are determined at that point, and the first one to take advantage of it will not only get the freight, but will also purchase the bulk of the goods needed by the planters in San Francisco for them.

Halawa Mill has started up again, and is now grinding for Thompson Brothers.

We notice steam up at Kohala Plantation, which means that they too are getting hungry, and will soon begin grinding.

Mrs. S. G. Wilder has been spending a few days in the district.

Our Road Supervisor "is not dead, but sleepeth," and some one's horse will break its leg in the holes at the bridge between Makapala and Halawa during his nap if he don't come out of it soon.

A Chinaman at Makapala fell a distance of over 30 feet from Niuli Mill flume to rocky ground below, but, strange to say, suffered no serious injury therefrom.

Why is it that the mail from Kohala to Maui goes to Honolulu, and the mail from Maui to Kohala goes to Hilo. It would be a good idea if the Postmaster-General would inquire into the matter a little.

We saw at Judge Hart's a draft of diffusion plant. The Judge is enthusiastic over the process, and will probably put one in at no very distant date. Some improvements must be made in extracting sugar, or the year's margin for the planters will be small.

We hear that our Sheriff is to remove to Hilo. We certainly hope it is not true. He is a first-class officer, and we need him here. We have been cursed with bad ones long enough to appreciate a good one when we get him.

HONOKAA, HAWAII, Dec. 5.

Madame Cora is in town, and gave one of her very entertaining and amusing performances here last evening, in the Lyceum, to a large and attentive audience. She will give another exhibition on Saturday night. Her wonderful powers as a magician are already too well known to speak of them here.

Great dissatisfaction is felt here (and very freely expressed) at the time-table of the Iwalani. We want a weekly communication, and if the I. I. S. N. Company cannot give us that, we must patronize some other line of vessels. The Iwalani spent a whole week here and at Kukuiahe, and then went away yesterday, leaving 600 bags of sugar at Honokaa. We have heard it hinted that when she comes back she will certainly lose the bulk of the up-freight. Paauhau landing is just as near as Honokaa.

CORRESPONDENCE.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the statements made, or opinions expressed by our correspondents.

HANA, MAUI, Dec. 4, 1884.

MR. EDITOR:—Thinking that a correct report of the troubles between the two plantations here, viz, Mr. Unna's and Reciprocity Plantation, managed by Mr. Wm. H. Cummings, would possibly avoid any mistaken false reports. I write as follows:

Before the division of the lands at Mokae, Mr. Cummings had planted a piece of cane on the mountain side, and the division included this piece; about four acres being allotted to Mr. Unna, Mr. Cummings having the right to take off the cane then growing, which he had planted.

Nothing more was said about the matter until a week or so ago, when the cane being ripe, a native was sent by Mr. Unna to make a survey of the piece. Mr. Cummings was not notified to cut the cane, and yesterday Mr. Unna sent laborers to cut, but they were prevented from doing so by Mr. Cummings, who said the cane belonged to him and he would cut it. This morning Mr. Cummings sent laborers to do this, and while employed they were surprised by the manager of Hana Plantation with a small army of a hundred men and several carts, who ordered them to stop work or they would have trouble.

The Unna faction then commenced rapidly loading their carts with the cane already cut.

Mr. Cummings was notified of the impending trouble, and immediately sent all his carts and men up to the field, and going up himself, met Captain Toomey (Mr. Unna's manager) who, with his men, were trying to stop the Reciprocity carts from getting to the field. Mr. Cummings told Capt. Toomey that he hoped there would be no trouble. That the affair could be settled in Court, but he could not allow his cane to be carted to Mr. Unna's mill. That he had not been notified to take the cane off; that the cane was his, and he had this privilege. The cane being four or five feet tall before the division was made. Capt. Toomey still refused to allow the carts to pass, and his own carts were by this time full. Mr. C. seeing that it was a matter of give or take, ordered his boys to drive ahead, but avoid trouble or quarreling.

At the same time Mr. Cummings' men had reached the field, and while the Reciprocity carts were coming up the road they had dumped the Unna carts.

Capt. Toomey seeing that he was outdone proposed a compromise, which consisted in Mr. Unna having the tops for seed [and Mr. Cummings taking the cane to grind. These are the facts in the case, and no other trouble was had.

HOAHOA.

At Chambers.

Before Associate Justice McCULLY.

TUESDAY, Dec. 2.

Estate of Bernice Pauli Bishop, in probate. Ordered that the will be admitted to Probate, with two codicils, and that Letters Testamentary be issued to Charles R. Bishop and S. M. Damon, under a bond of \$2500.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 3.

Jose P. Armalar of Hilo, Hawaii, adjudged a bankrupt. Creditors ordered to prove their claims before Justice McCully 17th inst.

Police Court.

BEFORE POLICE-JUSTICE BICKERTON.

TUESDAY, Dec. 25.

Kanana, charged with drunkenness, was fined \$5 and costs.

D. Curtis, on the same charge, forfeited bail of \$6.

B. Lindsay, charged with driving an express wagon without a license, was fined \$2 and costs.

Kalilakou, charged with disorderly conduct, sentenced to imprisonment with hard labor for 48 hours.

G. Gannon and John Duncan, charged with being concerned in affray in Honolulu. The former, who pleaded not guilty, was fined \$10 and costs; the latter \$6 and costs.

Hahewa, charged with vagrancy in Honolulu during the past month, and disorderly conduct, was sentenced to imprisonment with hard labor for 6 days.

Keoni Painapa, charged with assault and battery on a woman named Manuhi, was sentenced to imprisonment with hard labor for 19 days, and ordered to file a bond in the sum of \$100 to keep the peace towards Manuhi for the space of one year.

M. P. Cropley, remanded from the 29th ult. on a charge of furious and heedless driving, was fined \$50 and costs.

J. Josua, remanded from the 1st inst. on a charge of disturbing the quiet of the night, was fined \$5 and costs.

D. Keilipio, remanded from the 1st inst. on a charge of being concerned in an affray in Honolulu, forfeited bail of \$15.

F. Ludgoweiko and Mrs. Ludgoweiko, charged with selling and disposing of spirituous liquors without a license during the past month. F. Ludgoweiko was discharged, and Mrs. Ludgoweiko fined \$100 and costs.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 3.

Kaalana, remanded from the 2d inst. on a charge of disturbing the quiet of the night, was fined \$6 and costs.

Kamala, charged with furious driving, was fined \$10 and costs, and his license ordered to be cancelled.

CIVIL.

Eleele Plantation vs. Samuels, a charge of deserting contract service. The defendant pleaded guilty, and was ordered to return at once.

THURSDAY, Dec. 4.

Keawehunala (w) and Pohina, charged with drunkenness, each forfeited bail of \$6. Liu, also charged with drunkenness, was fined \$5 and costs.

Keo Puhio, Thos. Aarke and Gus. Delix, all charged with violating Exyress Rule No. 21, were reprimanded and discharged.

FRIDAY, December 5.

Rebecca, Kapahoi (w), and Kaneale, all three charged with drunkenness, were each fined \$5 and costs.

Kapaa, charged with violating Section 3, Chapter 82 of the Penal Code, was reprimanded, and discharged.

Lailai, aged 9 years, charged with larceny of two chickens, was committed to a Reformatory school during his minority.

Sam, alias Hooper, remanded from the 4th instant on a charge of larceny of coat,

the property of Isaac Testa. The defendant, who pleaded guilty, was fined \$10 and costs, and sentenced to imprisonment with hard labor for the term of one year.

CIVIL CASES.

P. N. Makee vs Keaupani and Nakookoo, for deserting contract service. The defendants were ordered to return.

The case of C. W. Ashford vs A. T. Baker, for the recovery of \$200, was yesterday resumed, and will be concluded on the 8th instant.

HEALTH REPORT.

MORTUARY REPORT FOR NOVEMBER, 1884.

The total number of deaths reported for the month of November was 56, distributed as follows:

Under 1 year.....	15	From 30 to 40.....	7
From 1 to 5.....	4	From 40 to 50.....	6
From 5 to 10.....	0	From 50 to 60.....	5
From 10 to 20.....	6	From 60 to 70.....	6
From 20 to 30.....	7	Over 70.....	2

Males.....	32	Females.....	24
Hawaiians.....	38	Great Britain.....	2
Chinese.....	5	United States.....	1
Portuguese.....	5	Other Nationalities.....	2
South Sea Islands.....	1		

CAUSE OF DEATH.

Accident.....	1	Disease of heart.....	4
Asthma.....	1	Fever.....	6
Beriberi.....	1	Hemorrhage.....	1
Consumption.....	5	Leprosy.....	2
Convulsions.....	3	Opium.....	1
Cancer.....	1	Old Age.....	2
Dropsy.....	3	Paralysis.....	1
Diarrhoea.....	3	Pneumonia.....	2
Dysentery.....	6	Scrofula.....	1
Debility.....	3	Unknown.....	4
Disease of liver.....	1	Violence.....	1
Disease of brain.....	1		

Total.....	56
Unattended.....	15

COMPARATIVE MONTHLY MORTALITY.

Nov., 1878, deaths.....	58	Nov., 1882, deaths.....	48
Nov., 1879, deaths.....	57	Nov., 1883, deaths.....	51
Nov., 1880, deaths.....	37	Nov., 1884, deaths.....	56
Nov., 1881, deaths.....	45		

DEATHS BY WARDS FOR MONTH.

Ward, 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Death	3	3	5	7	4	1	1	0	12	1	1	0

Outside.....17.

NOTE.—Of these, four were non-residents.

JOHN H. BROWN,

Agent Board of Health.

SICKNESS IN SCHOOLS.

DURING MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1884.

SCHOOLS.	SCHOLARS.	SICK.	PER CENTAGE OF SICKNESS.
Fort St.....	178	0	0
Royal.....	318	6	2
Pohukaina.....	120	5	4.16
St. Albans.....	266	0	0
St. Louis.....	204	3	1
Preparatory.....	113	4	3.5

Scholars absent three or more consecutive days on account of sickness, or alleged sickness, are reported sick.

The Honolulu Stock Exchange.

The Honolulu Stock Exchange held its regular session Thursday morning. The following are the quotations:

	PAR.	BID.	ASKED.
Hawaiian Agricultural Co.....	100	—	\$100
Waimanalo Sugar Co.....	100	—	100
The Koloa Sugar Co.....	100	—	1400
Pacific Mill Co.....	100	100	125
Grove Ranch Plantation Co.....	250	—	300
Star Mill Co.....	500	—	500
Pala Plantation Co.....	100	—	115

MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.

Inter-Island S. N. Co.....	100	—	130
E. O. Hall & Son (Limited).....	100	—	95
Honolulu Ice Co.....	100	—	50
Woodlawn Dairy Co.....	100	—	95

BONDS.

6 per cent, free from Government Tax.....	—	90	—
No Sales.			

Permutation of Numbers.

It is said that in game of whist the cards may be distributed among the players in 156,13,4737,765,488,792,939,237,440,000 ways. The experiment is open.—Exchange.

There is a little error in the above statement. The actual number of ways in which 52 cards can be distributed is 298,824,403,535,746,977,014,806,523,536,340,925,808,547,522,520,268,800,000,000,000. To give some idea of what this array of figures means, Prof. Proctor makes use of the following comparison. If each time that the 52 cards were dealt was marked by dot, whose diameter was the one-thousandth part of an inch, by the time all the different arrangements of the cards had been made, there would be a quadruple line of these dots touching each other, and extending from the earth to the sun, a distance of ninety-five millions of miles.

Among Volcanoes.

From the San Jose Weekly Mercury is taken the following extracts from a lecture with the above title, delivered by Rev. E. G. Beckwith:

As introductory the lecturer said: "I am here this evening to read you a brief page from the great book of nature. Remembering my theme, 'Among the Volcanoes,' it will at once occur to you that I have chosen the illuminated page of the book. And it may occur to you before the reading is over, that there was need of choosing a luminous theme to make sure of a little brilliancy. But there was a better reason for my choice of theme. I have taken this illuminated page, because it is the page I have most thoroughly read. On the slopes of trembling and burning mountains," continued the speaker, "by the light

of volcanic fires, it has been my privilege and joy to read some of the lessons that have been "written by the finger of God," and to see the very writing being done upon the great tables of stone, amidst the thunders and the lightning, and the voices and the mountains smoking." The lecturer disclaimed any intention of detaining his hearers by any detailed history of the world's volcano. Referring to the feelings of those who had known what it was to have the mountains tottering under them, the lecturer spoke in earnest tones of his own experiences, when, in his own home, the town was reeling and crumbling over the quaking earth. It is a wonderful history, if we read it from the geologic records. It will take us back fifty million, yes, perhaps two hundred millions, of years—no body knows exactly how far, for the virgin earth is not yet so far out of her maidenhood as to be ready yet to tell just how old she is—but it will take us many years nearer the birth of time. It will show the young earth hardening into continents, heaving up into majestic mountains, breaking into beautiful valleys, and shaping itself slowly, through ages upon ages, into the fairest form for the dwelling place of man, and all as the result of some of the very same forces that are still "setting on fire the foundations of the mountains." We are told in the Geology of the United States Exploring Expedition that there were at one time not less than a thousand volcanoes in violent, and perhaps in simultaneous action, along the track which our ocean steamers now take from the Sandwich Islands to New Zealand. But there were no voyagers then to witness the magnificent spectacle. In the Sierras, along our Pacific Coast, the entire crest of the range, from the middle of California north into Oregon, Washington Territory and British Columbia, for seven hundred miles, was once an almost continuous

LINE OF FLAMING VOLCANOES.

There are more than three hundred volcanoes still active to-day. As to the rationale of volcanic phenomena, the Sandwich Islanders' theory was that the great Goddess Pele had her home under the burning mountain, the roar of the eruption was her muttering, and the molten lava was the fire of her anger, and they threw into the crater offerings to appease her wrath. The classic theory was much like the Pacific Islanders. Sir Humphrey Davy's theory was that under earth's outer crust there was a grand laboratory, where wondrous chemical forces were stored, which acting and reacting upon each other, produced successive decompositions involving heat and gases like the slacking of lime. Then there was the theory of the molten interior of the earth, and the waves of that sea of fire would occasionally dash up through the volcanic outlets

ON THE EARTH'S SURFACE.

In seeming contravention of this theory there were the great craters of Kilauea and Mokuaweoweo in the Sandwich Islands, and the former will sometimes be inactive while the latter at an altitude of two thousand feet above, would be flinging its fountains of fire five hundred feet toward the heavens. Science has established the fact that our earth has no liquid interior; the globe is as inflexible to the very center as though made of solid steel. (See Ed. P. C. A.) As to the exact origin of the volcanic fires, it is not yet a settled question. The lecturer reviewed at length the theory of Mallet, which he considered the most plausible so far advanced, the upheaval and subsidence of the earth's surface consequent upon the action of water from the surface upon the superheated rock below, inducing naturally terrific explosions. The lecturer then gave a vivid and beautiful description of points of interest in the Sandwich Islands. The account of a journey to the summits of Haleakala, Mauna Loa and Mauna Kea, and the impression created by the grandeur of the view, and the awe inspired as the visitor gazed into the great depths of the crater, were splendid examples of the instructive word painting. The most amazing display to be seen among the Sandwich Island groups of volcanoes is that of Mokuaweoweo, which, standing fourteen thousand feet above the sea, sends forth the molten lava not only from the crater but frequently from the sides of the mountain. An eruption witnessed by the lecturer in 1859 broke out on the mountain side ten thousand feet high, and in five days had flowed into the sea more than forty miles away. The eruption of 1868 was one of the most violent on record, showing that the volcanic energy is not dying out. It was preceded by the most terrific and long continued earthquakes, and a tidal wave rolled up from the sea to the height of sixty feet, sweeping away houses and people all along the shore. Yet notwithstanding these frequent disturbances Hawaii is a beautiful land to live in; the seasons are as mild as a New England June; the air is as balmy as the garden of the Hesperides. No malarial lark in the palm groves; no fever heat scorches you; no pinching cold tortures you. The fruits are luscious and golden. There are miles of strawberry fields in the mountains. Beautiful cane fields wave a n orange groves cluster on the uplands, and the shores are fringed with the feathery plumes of waving palms, and tropical gar-

dens will bloom in your home. Life is safer there than among our New England storms, though, said the speaker, "I love this dear Old New England, storms and all. But for the mere luxury of living there is no other place like those tropic islands. If you doubt it, go next summer and see."

BLAINE'S SPEECH

At Augusta, Maine, Nov. 18th.

Friends and Neighbors: The national contest is over, and by the narrowest of margins we have lost. I thank you for your call, which, if not one of joyous congratulations, is one, I am sure, of confidence and of sanguine hope for the future. I thank you for the public opportunity you give me to express my sense of obligation, not only to you, but to all the Republicans of Maine. They responded to my nomination with genuine enthusiasm, and ratified it by a superb vote. I count it as one of the honors and gratifications of my public career that the party in Maine, after struggling hard for the last six years, and twice within that period losing the State, has come back in this campaign to the old fashioned 20,000 plurality. No other expression of popular confidence and esteem could equal that of the people among whom I have lived for thirty years, and to whom I am attached by all the ties that ennoble human nature and give joy and dignity to life.

After Maine—indeed, along with Maine—my first thought is always of Pennsylvania. How can I fittingly express my thanks for that unparalleled majority of more than 80,000 votes, a popular indorsement which has deeply touched my heart, and which has, if possible, increased my affection for the grand old commonwealth—an affection which I inherited from my ancestry, and which I shall transmit to my children. But I do not limit my thanks to the State of my residence and the State of my birth. I owe much to true and zealous friends in New England, who worked so nobly for the Republican party and its candidates, and to the eminent scholars and divines, who, stepping aside from their ordinary avocations, made my cause their cause, and to loyalty, to principle, added the splendid compliment of standing as my personal representatives in the national struggle. But the achievements for the Republican cause in the East are even surpassed by the splendid victories in the West. In that magnificent cordon of States which stretches from the foothills of the Alleghenies to the Golden Gate of the Pacific, beginning with Ohio and ending with California, the Republican banner was borne so loftily that but a single State failed to join in the wide acclaim of triumph. Nor should I do justice to my own feelings if I failed to thank the Republicans of the Empire State, who encountered so many discouragements and obstacles, who fought foes from within and foes from without, and who waged so strong a battle that the change of one vote in every two thousand would have given us victory in the nation. Indeed, the change of a little more than five thousand votes would have transferred New York, Indiana, New Jersey and Connecticut to the Republican standard, and would have made the North as solid as the South. My thanks will still be incomplete if I should fail to recognize, with special gratitude, the great body of workingmen, both native and foreign born, who gave me their earnest support, breaking from old personal and party ties, and finding in the principles which I represented in the canvass the safeguard and protection of their own fireside interests.

The result of the election, my friends, will be regarded in the future, I think, as extraordinary. The Northern States, leaving out the cities of New York and Brooklyn from the count, sustained the Republican cause by a majority of over four hundred thousand—almost half a million, indeed—of the popular vote. The cities of New York and Brooklyn threw their great strength and influence with the solid South, and were the decisive element which gave that section control of the National Government. Speaking not at all as a defeated candidate, but simply as a loyal and devoted American, I think the transfer of the political power of the Government to the South is a great national misfortune. It is a misfortune because it introduces an element which cannot insure harmony and prosperity to the people, because it introduces into the republic the rule of a minority.

The first instinct of an American is equality—equality of right, equality of privilege, equality of political power—that equality which says to every citizen, "Your vote is just as good, just as potential as the vote of any other citizen." That cannot